

FEDERALS CAPTURED

Mexican Rebels Force Surrender of Navarro's Command.

Further Revolts Are Feared as Result—Government Rushes Troops to Scene of Hostilities.

Mexico City—General Navarro has surrendered to the rebels, according to a report that has reached here from authorities which have heretofore proved reliable in the matter of war news.

The government denies the report and says that he is awaiting reinforcements. Officials say Federalists are not menaced seriously by the rebels.

It is known from other sources that Navarro has been having a hard time. His men are not used to the severe winter climate of Chihuahua. They are not properly clothed and are short of food and ammunition. It is considered here that if Navarro has not surrendered, he is liable to do so at any time.

Another report says that Navarro has not surrendered, but has deserted with his men to the rebels. This is not believed.

The government now acknowledges that the situation is very serious. All available troops are being sent north as fast as possible to assist Navarro. Three hundred prisoners were taken from the Belan prison and drafted into the army. A considerable portion of the army at present is made up of prisoners.

In all the battles that have occurred so far, it seems that the rebels have been shooting particularly at officers. The percentage of these wounded or killed is very large. At the battle of Mal Paso, the rebels, who were entrenched on mountains forming the side of a canyon, rolled immense boulders down on the troops. These did more damage than the shooting.

The serious condition of affairs in the North is the principal topic of conversation here. There is much speculation as to the outcome. It is expected that the reverses suffered by the government recently will lead to other uprisings throughout the republic as soon as they become known.

IRON WORKS DYNAMITED.

Los Angeles Concern Involved in Strike is Victim.

Los Angeles—A mysterious explosion, presumably of dynamite, wrecked a considerable portion of the building of the Llewellyn Iron works, one of the big industrial institutions of the kind in the Southwest, at Redondo and Main streets, at 1:45 o'clock this morning.

J. E. Asbury, a nightwatchman, who was in the office of the building, was slightly injured. Windows of the adjoining plants of the Lacy Manufacturing company, the Johnson Machine works and the Stearns Gas Engine company were blown out and minor damage was done.

Residents of the Westlake district two miles away were awakened by the force of the explosion, which shook the whole neighborhood. Who placed the supposed charge of dynamite is not known. The company has been involved for many months in a strike of union metal workers.

A hole in the ground 18 inches deep and about six feet in diameter bears witness to the place of origin and probable cause of the damage. This hole is just outside the business line and adjacent what was the wagon entrance. On the other side of the hole was a wooden shed, which, with its contents of stored iron, was reduced to a mass of debris.

The front of the main building, a three-story frame, for a distance of probably 75 feet was shot to pieces and its contents of furniture, and office paraphernalia are piled together in apparent ruin. The material damage, however, is confined to the shipping room, the office and the space above them, and is relatively small.

Steamers Crash; One Sinks.

Antwerp—The Red Star steamer Finland and the Belgian steamer Baltique collided Monday off the mouth of the River Scheldt. The liner Finland was bound from New York. The Baltique, a steamer of 1,365 tons, was outward bound with a cargo of sand. The exact cause of the collision is not known, but it is said that the Finland in veering struck the Baltique amidships. The Baltique sank immediately. Part of the crew was rescued by the Finland and others by a pilot boat. Six men are unaccounted for.

Steel Men in Rebellion.

New York—The rebellion in the steel trade last week against the policy of restricting competition and maintaining rigid prices was expressed in concessions of \$1 a ton or more in prices of steel bars, structural shapes, plates and steel pipe by some of the independents in the interior and by exceptionally low prices on fabricated steel in the Eastern territory. The holiday spirit was against any important expansion in the business.

Many Killed in Indies.

San Domingo—News has reached here of an engagement along the Dominican and Haytian borders. Several are reported killed. A gunboat will be dispatched with troops to be sent to the scene of the trouble.

UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

Secretary of War Declares United States Could Not Repel Invasion.

Washington.—The full text of the confidential report to congress, prepared by the secretary of war, which declares that the United States is unprepared to repel invasion, has been secured by the press. It is the report which the house refused to receive in secret, and which was withdrawn by order of the President when this refusal was made known.

The report declares that the regular army is deficient in number and defective in other enumerated respects. It says that the organized militia also is deficient in number, lacking in equipment, too widely scattered, and otherwise below the mark. The coast defenses are deficient in equipment and ammunition, the report goes on.

The total authorized strength of the army, including the Philippine and Indian scouts, the Porto Rico regiment and the hospital corps, is 90,790 officers and men. Deductions of non-combatants and men not available leaves approximately 64,000 American combatant officers and men, of whom 47,000 are organized into 15 regiments of cavalry, 6 regiments of field artillery, 30 regiments of infantry, 3 battalions of engineers, and 4 companies of signal troops, and 17,000 are organized into 170 companies of coast artillery.

The total strength of the organized militia is 119,660 officers and men. Deducting the number of men who could not respond to a call, leaves approximately 86,200 combatant officers and men, of whom 82,000 are organized into troops of artillery, cavalry and infantry, and 4,200 are organized for coast defense.

POSTAL BANKS JANUARY 3.

Western Postmasters Confer with Hitchcock About System.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock says that everything will be in readiness for the Postal Savings Banks to receive deposits on January 3, the first working day of the new year. The task of drawing up regulations, forms and instructions has progressed so far as to assure the beginning of operations.

One experimental office will be opened in each state and territory to make the first test of the service as thorough as possible under the limited appropriation. The offices designated are all of the second class and in localities where conditions are exceptionally favorable for the development of a postal savings business. Several of the offices selected are in communities inhabited by foreign-born Americans, who are remitting annually considerable sums of money to their native countries by postal money orders.

In the last few days, the postmasters at the twelve offices in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states have been in Washington at the request of the postmaster general for a conference. Among the postmasters taking part were: Bebe, Cour d'Alene, Idaho; Harper, Anaconda, Mont.; Emmitt, Klamath Falls, Ore.; and Cavanaugh, Olympia, Wash.

They were instructed how to put the new system into operation, and how the business should be conducted.

EMPLOYEES SHARE PROFITS.

Steel Corporation Distributes Bonus of \$2,700,000.

New York.—The United States Steel Corporation announced its plan for distributing a bonus to the officers and employees of the corporation and subsidiary corporations in accordance with its annual practice.

The sum to be distributed for 1910 amounts to approximately \$2,700,000. The amount is determined by the annual earnings.

The bonus will be paid 60 per cent in common stock at \$70 a share and 40 per cent in cash. Last year the bonus was paid 60 per cent in cash and 40 per cent in preferred stock at \$124 a share, or common stock at \$90 a share. This year the usual opportunity will be given to subscribe for shares of the corporation on a basis of \$114 a share for preferred and \$70 a share for the common stock.

How Cudahy Settled Estate.

Chicago.—Michael Cudahy left an estate valued at \$11,000,000, only \$2,000,000 of which is in real estate. Except for \$25,000 bequeathed to various charitable institutions, the estate will be held in trust by Joseph M. Cudahy. The widow will receive \$30,000 annually. Mrs. William Cudahy, a sister-in-law, will receive \$6,000 annually for five years, and then \$5,000 annually. At the close of five years six children of the packer will divide the estate, after the widow shall have received \$500,000 in cash.

Teamster Killed by Striker.

Chicago.—John Donnelly, a teamster employed by garment manufacturers whose employees are on strike, was shot and killed while at work. The police are seeking his assailant among the striking garment workers. After he had been shot, Donnelly drove his horses half a mile before becoming unconscious. He died later at a hospital. The police have no clue to the identity of the slayer, but every effort is being made to discover him among the strikers.

Island Sinks Into Sea.

Port Limon, Costa Rica.—At least seventy families, variously estimated at from 150 to 170 men, women and children, were drowned through the sinking into the sea of their island home.

The island, in the center of the Ilo Pango lagoon in Salvador, disappeared after a series of earthquake shocks and slid into the depths of the lagoon, carrying with it nearly all the inhabitants.

Ballinger Inquiry \$13,844.

Washington.—The Ballinger-Pinchot congressional investigation cost the country exactly \$13,844, according to a report filed by the secretary of the senate. The expense for stenographers was \$5,701. The costliest witness was Henry K. Love, who came from Fairbanks, Alaska. His fees and mileage cost the country \$531.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Declaring "calendar Wednesday" was "peculiarly sacred," Speaker Cannon today refused to permit the immediate consideration of a special message sent to congress by President Taft. Less than eighty members were present, in spite of the fact that it was "calendar Wednesday."

Most of the session was taken up with a discussion of the Moon bill for a revision of laws relating to the judiciary.

Taft's special message recommended the adoption of a law authorizing President Taft and officials of the state of Texas to mark the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. The message was read and its consideration suggested but the speaker objected.

The senate today adjourned at 2 o'clock. It will reconvene January 5. The senate this afternoon adopted the recommendation of the president authorizing him to settle the Texas-New Mexico boundary question.

The physical valuation of railroads is demanded in the report of the interstate commerce commission submitted today to congress. The report refers to "the well known fact that no court, commission, accountant or financial writer would for a moment consider that the present balance sheet in the statement purporting to give 'cost of property' suggests even remotely or in a reliable measure either the money invested or the present value of the railroads."

Tuesday, December 20.

Washington.—The spectacle of a congressman desiring to withdraw from committee a bill for a government appropriation of \$5,000,000 for his constituency and of another congressman opposing the motion was presented in the house of representatives when Julius Kahn, of California, moved that a house committee be discharged from considering a resolution introduced last December asking federal aid for the Panama exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. In making the motion, Kahn declared that California no longer needed a federal appropriation, having raised \$17,500,000 for the project.

Washington.—In order to conform with the pure food laws, all packages of foods will have to bear a statement of the exact measure of the contents on the label, if a substitute bill to be submitted to the house by Representative Mann, of Illinois, becomes a law. The substitute bill is intended to take the place of Mann's original amendment to the pure food law. Mann decided to change his bill after a conference with Chicago and New York business men.

The death knell of "suspension of the rules" day was sounded, so far as the present session is concerned, through the instrumentality of Speaker Cannon, who thereby got a unique revenge.

The house had finished the unanimous consent calendar, and Speaker Cannon called up the first bill on the calendar of motions to discharge committees. The measure was a provision for revision and codification of the postal laws. The document contains hundreds of pages, and probably would occupy all the time of a "suspension day" that would last through the remainder of the session. Cannon's ruling will probably cut off all further attempts to suspend the rules.

The appointment of Martin A. Knapp to be a judge of the United States commerce court was confirmed by the senate. Knapp has been chairman of the interstate commerce commission for several years.

Monday, December 19.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Indian appropriation bill, carrying items aggregating \$9,215,430, was reported to the senate today. The total represents a net increase of \$987,995 over the amount of the bill as it was passed by the house. Of this increase \$600,000 is to carry out the awards to the loyal Lost Creeks, in accordance with an agreement made with that tribe in 1901.

A bill to promote commerce between the United States and foreign countries in wood pulp and the printing paper industry was introduced today by Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma. It provides that wood pulp and printing paper shall be admitted to the United States free of duty, on condition that the government where it is produced and from which it is imported restricts the exportation or imposes an export charge.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The majority and minority reports of the special Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee will be reported out of the house committee on agriculture without comment. The reports were referred to that committee and members of the committee have been loath to take the question, figuring that the reports having come from a committee should have been left on the speaker's table instead of going to another committee. The committee on agriculture considered the matter briefly, and the plan is to send the reports back to the house.

This will put the matter before the house in the shape that the minority members wish and the motion to adopt the majority report will be followed by a minority proposition to substitute the minority report. Considerable speechmaking on the whole issue is probable before the controversy is out of the way. The question will not come up until after the holiday recess.

The government could have saved \$1,500,000 if it could have the battleship New York built in a private yard.

Will Alight on Warship.

Washington.—In response to a request by Lieutenant Paul Beck and the San Francisco citizens' aviation committee, a naval vessel will be assigned for experimental duty in San Francisco Bay during the aviation meet in January. Glenn H. Curtiss and his assistants have signified a willingness to attempt to land on the deck of a warship in an aeroplane. Rear Admiral Barry was ordered to arrange with the San Francisco committee for the experiment.

instead of at the New York navy yard, according to the testimony of Chief Constructor Watt, of the navy, before the house committee on naval affairs today.

He said there would be material saving to the government if it could build all the vessels by contract.

SATISFY BOTH FAIR CITIES.

Let San Francisco Have Panama; Deepwater for New Orleans.

Washington.—A compromise on the Panama exposition question may be considered when congress reconvenes after the holiday recess. It is proposed by congressmen not pledged to either San Francisco or New Orleans that San Francisco shall have the exposition in 1915 to commemorate the opening of the Panama canal, while New Orleans shall hold an exposition in 1918 to commemorate, say, the beginning of work on the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway.

It is said this plan has been suggested at the White house and that it has met with the approval of the president. Taft and those who have openly espoused the compromise proposition are said to feel that in no event could New Orleans have a deeper interest than in the completion of, or at least the undertaking of actual work on the deepening of the Mississippi river and the digging of the necessary canals to make it an outlet from the Great Lakes. An exposition to celebrate the event would be in order, it is urged, and New Orleans would be the proper city in which to hold it. With such a compromise, the Crescent city should be urged to withdraw its claim for the Panama canal exposition and permit San Francisco to hold this celebration without further opposition.

An effort will be made to obtain the consent of New Orleans to this plan.

LAND SALES \$12,198,460.

Reclamation Fund Secures More Than Half of Sum.

Washington.—Twenty-three states participated in the division of the money received from public lands during last year, according to figures given out at the general land office. The total amount received from the public land sales totaled approximately \$12,198,460, of which \$5,257,695 was placed in the United States treasury as the net proceeds of the sales, \$6,678,854 went to the credit of the reclamation fund, and \$681,991 was turned over to the United States as its share of the proceeds. Only 15 states participated in the divisions of the reclamation funds. Those states receiving no funds on this account have no reclamation projects within their borders. North Dakota leads with the largest amount turned into the treasury, \$788,974; ranks first in the amount received by the states, \$39,448, but takes third place in the amount given to the credit of the reclamation fund, \$882,714.

South Dakota is second in all the divisions. The net proceeds converted into the treasury from the sale of lands in that state amounted to \$701,395; the amount accredited to the state is \$35,069, and the amount for the reclamation fund is \$948,514.

The third state in the matter of net proceeds turned into the treasury and the amount accredited the state, tops those receiving money for the reclamation fund. Montana takes this position. The net proceeds in that state amounted to \$633,175. The amount to the state is \$31,658, and the amount to the reclamation fund is given as \$983,721.

DRY DOCK BIDS OPENED.

Meyer Will Not Raise Eight-Hour Question on Work.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Bids for the construction of the caissons for the dry docks now in process of building at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval station, the Puget Sound, Washington, navy yard, and the New York navy yard were opened at the navy department today.

The caissons are built in the shape of vessels, and constitute the gates to the dry docks.

The labor problem raised in connection with the work, involving application of the eight-hour law to the construction of the caissons, was not decided by the attorney general, who said the question was beyond his jurisdiction. The attorney general said the question was one for the courts to decide in the case the issue were raised.

The navy department informed bidders that the point would not be brought up by the government, but the department, of course, was unable to speak for the labor interests. In the event the unions raised the question, it would be a subject for judicial determination.

The lowest bidder for the New York caisson was the Sneath & Triest Company, of New York, whose price was \$125,000. The Moran Company, of Seattle, was the lowest bidder for the other two caissons, their proposal for the Pearl Harbor caissons being \$110,000, and for the Puget Sound structure \$125,000.

Canal Men Get No Raise.

Washington.—H. L. Mayhew, representing the hourly employees on the Panama Canal, was at the White House and asked President Taft to grant still further concessions to the boilermakers and other mechanics. Following his recent visit to the zone, the President denied a request for a general increase in pay, but extended from two to four weeks the amount of leave with pay granted the hourly employees. It is doubtful if the President will make any further concessions.

ANNOYING FRUITS OF FAME

Bachelor Maid Who Wrote Successful Novel Is Bombarded With Advancements of Cigars and Liquors.

The bachelor maid whose first novel had made something of a hit held up a handful of cigars.

"All these came in the first mail this morning," she said in a tone of exasperation. "Here's one offering me a choice brand of cigars; another is a card of well-known whiskies. This one advises me to drink stout—I weigh a hundred and sixty pounds now—and here is one urging me to sustain my fainting strength on a fancy grade of cod liver oil. These are only a few of the hundreds I receive. I never received such mail until about a year ago. I suppose I deserve it. I know how it came about. After my book appeared and had some press notice I was approached by the representatives of a social directory and urged to allow the publishers to insert my name and address, together with a brief but cogent history of my brilliant career. Of course I was flattered immediately and yielded at once to the intoxication of this first draught of fame. I gave him all the information he asked—except my age, of course—and signed a contract to buy a copy of the directory when it should appear. I can't see that I ever got a penny's worth of good out of it, but I have been buried under whisky advertisements and others of like sort. My name is a distinctively feminine one, but I suppose advertisers think all writers are Bohemian. I wish I never had heard of that social directory."

SAUSAGE MAKING IS ANCIENT

Industry Dates Back to the Tenth Century and Was Formerly Considered a Queen's Recreation.

Hall to the sausage! exclaims the Mobile Register. The luscious fruit of a combination of pork, spices and meat chopper is now celebrating its one thousandth birthday. And in Austria and Germany happy folks are singing: We're happy and contented when wine and music flow, For sausage was invented a thousand years ago!

It was in the tenth century that the tasty pork sausage was given to a deserving humanity, and it was not until 600 years later that Germany began introducing splices into the sausage, which immediately gave the product of that country a world-wide reputation that time can never erase.

A few years ago a sausage exhibition was held in Switzerland and over 1,700 varieties of sausages were on view—more than half coming from Germany.

Making sausages was in the good old days of long ago a queen's recreation. A wife's ability to make good sausages counted for more than wealth and beauty combined.

To appreciate sausages one must have been born and reared "back on the farm" where dad was getting the winter's meat ready on "butcherin' day"—such a day of days to the "bare-footed boy" on the farm!

No, you can't get those sausages at the corner butcher shop. There is only one place where you can get them, and that is "back on the farm."

Memory. As backward flies my memory from nanhood's proud estate to when I swung my lover form upon my lady's gate, there rises in my throat a lump that will not get away—a lover's recollection of a little girl named May!

As sweet a little maiden as was ever put on earth, whose freckled face was wrinkled in an ecstasy of mirth; who when she wept was wonderful—entrancing when she sighed! How many thousand times I'd sworn that she should be my bride!

But there's that lump! Ah, me, that lump that will not go away! I've had a photo from the girl I used to know as May. Her name is Mrs. Single-fritz—she's fat and trowy, too! She still retains her freckles and her tilted nose is blue!

She writes that seven children is the reckoning to date, and they keep their mother worrying from early morn till late. And, by the way, the lump I've got—it took its form and shape with the gasp of glad thanksgiving for my harrowing escape!

Mostly Mail.

A New Yorker bought one of those fine old colonial places down in Virginia, principally on account of the glowing description of the real estate agent and on information from friends.

When he went down to see his mansion he was much impressed by the great pillars, the spacious porch, and particularly the great hall running from the front to the back of the house.

He inspected the place and came back to New York. "What shall you name it?" he was asked.

"I think," he replied, "I shall call it 'Mostly Mail.'—Saturday Evening Post.

Exceedingly Conscientious.

Mr. Mokeby (the prospective groom):—Now, we'd like to get the knot tied in your own house, please, if you have no objections.

Parson Black—Suttainly I hadn't, Mistah Mokeby; what makes you think I might?

Mr. Mokeby—I done heard so often dat marriage am a lottery, I thought y'paps you might hab scruples about conductin' dat kind ob gamblin' on roush premises.

300 KILLED IN MINE

Entire Shift In English Colliery Perish at Their Work

Twenty Bodies Found Near Mouth of Shaft—No Hope for Others in Mine.

Bolton, Eng.—More than 300 men lost their lives in an explosion in the Little Hulton colliery of the Hulton Colliery company, located a short distance from this city.

The explosion occurred early this morning, soon after the miners had entered the pit. Its force was terrific, and later investigation showed that the lower passage had been blocked.

Heroic efforts were made by rescue parties all day, but a fire which followed the explosion prevented the rescuers from penetrating beyond 400 yards into the workings.

At 9:30 o'clock tonight the rescuers were called out of the mine and a conference was held, at which Government Inspector Gerrard, the engineers and the mine manager were present. Inspector Gerrard issued a report, after making a descent into the pit, in which he said it was impossible that any of the miners are still alive.

He added that nothing could be done except to bring up 20 bodies found lying near the shaft. This report was communicated to the anxious crowds around the pit mouth, after which the Bishop of Manchester conducted a touching service in the open air and the people slowly dispersed.

No explanation is given as to the cause of the explosion, which completely wrecked the mine.

The explosion resulted in the temporary disablement of the machinery whereby the cages are lowered and drawn to the surface, and it was a considerable time before the first rescue party reached the bottom of the pit.

SCORE DEAD IN FIRE.

Walls of Five-Story Building Crush Firemen and Police.

Philadelphia.—Probably twelve firemen and as many policemen lost their lives and scores were injured in a fire which destroyed D. P. Friedlander's leatherworking plant, a five-story building at 1116 to 1120 North Bodine street, when walls crumbled and crushed them.

There were two separate disasters during the conflagration. Firemen fighting the seething furnace of the leather factory were caught when the south walls fell, and while efforts were being made to rescue the survivors of the wreck and policemen had been sent in to prevent a repetition of the accident at the north wall, that part of the building tottered and fell, burying half of the thirty policemen at work there.

More than twenty injured have been taken to the hospitals. At least twelve are still in the ruins. Of those taken to hospitals, half a dozen have fractured skulls and are internally injured. The chances of recovery are slight.

WHITTIER'S POEMS FOUND.

"Whole Nest" of Hitherto Unpublished Verses Discovered.

Amesbury, Mass.—Samuel T. Pickard, the biographer of John Greenleaf Whittier, and now living in the old Whittier home in this town, tells of his recent discovery of a "whole nest of poems by Whittier never before recognized as his." In commenting on his study of a volume of the New England Review of 1830-31, Mr. Pickard says: "While it was edited by Whittier, I find much that has escaped me hitherto. I have found a whole nest of poems by Whittier. The signature was the old one, 'Peramorz.' I find that Peramorz poems are Whittier's, and that he used this signature before and after he became editor of the Review.

HARBIN APPEALS TO JAPS.

Russian Physicians Refuse to Succor Cholera Victims.

St. Petersburg.—The correspondents at Vladivostok of the Reich telegraphs that the ravages of the bubonic plague in Mongolia are unchecked. Corpses frequently mark the sites of abandoned camps of nomads.

The situation in Manchuria is grave. The German consul at Harbin has addressed a pressing note to the Taotai, demanding that radical measures be taken to stay the epidemic and stating that otherwise Germany will interfere. The municipality of Harbin has invited Japanese physicians to attend the diseased in the barracks, as the Russians refuse to expose themselves.

From October 26 to December 11 482 Chinese and 11 Russians were stricken.

German Birth Rate Lags.

Berlin.—As a result of computations recently completed, it is found that the birth rate in Germany is decreasing. Sociologists are anxiously drawing attention to the menace of race suicide. Last year's birth rate for every 1000 of population throughout the empire was only 33, as against 36 for the decade ending in 1890, and 42 per 1000 in 1875. The decline is attributed partly to the increasing reluctance of prosperous persons, especially in cities, to accept the burden of raising large families.

Nonunion Goods Stolen.

Chicago.—Five thousand dollars' worth of woollens, waiting to be delivered to nonunion tailor shops, were stolen from the Hirsch Wolkemire company, whose garment workers are on strike. The goods had been loaded on a wagon and were in a barn ready for immediate delivery, to be made up in clothing. Shortly afterward, however, it was discovered that the place had been broken into and the goods carried away.